CAROLINA OBSERVER
And
FAYETTEVILLE GAZETTE.

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PRINTED WEEKLY FOR THE PROPRIETORS,
BY A. H. DISMUKES.

TERMS,

THREE DOLLARS *a year, payable in advance.*

☞No subscription will be received for less than twelve months; and any subscriber omitting to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the expiration of the year, will be considered as desiring a continuance. When arrearages are incurred, no paper will be discontinued until such are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

ADVERTISEMENTS *inserted at the rate of sixty cents a square for the first insertion, and thirty cents for each subsequent one.*

☞Each advertisement unaccompanied with instructions, will be continued and charged, until specially ordered to be stopped; and no advertisement, from a stranger, will be inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town or its vicinity.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

JUST RECEIVED.

By the latest arrivals from New-York, a general assortment of Fancy and Staple

GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

BLUE, black & mixed sup. Broad Cloths.
Blue do. Cassimere,
Do. and mixed Forrest Cloths,
Mixed Sattinetts,
White, green and red Flannels,
Black & coloured Bombazetts, plain and figured,
Woman's blk. & slate worsted Hose,
Black Cassimere Shawls,
Blue cotton bandanno Hdkfs.
Red do. Cotton Flag, do.
4-4 Calicoes; 4-4 and 6-4 Cambric Muslins, plain and figured,
4-4 Irish Linneas,
Black India Sarsinetts; blk. Canton Hkfs,
Blk. and col'd Canton Crape,
Eight Crape Robes,
Bag Hdkfs. Gauzinure and plain Ribbons,
Domestic Plaids, Stripes, Shirting and sheetings.

Also,

25 Cases Straw Bonnets,
1 do. White Leghorn Gipsey's assorted numbers.
1 do. Blk. do. do. do.
50 Nests Bandboxes,
6 Boxes Wm. Whittemore's Cotton Cards.

Expected in a few Days,

20 Cases Straw Bonnets,
20 doz. Morocco Hats,
All of which will be sold low for Cash, or Country Produce.

Abijah Whiting.

N.B Leghorn Hats whitened and pressed at the above establishment.
November 7, 1822. 23 tf.

FRESH GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from New-York, and offers for sale at a small advance, for Cash or country produce, at his store on Green Street, the following

GOODS:

CLOTHS, Cassimeres & Sattinetts,
White, yellow and red Flannels,
Bombazetts, plain and figured,
Carolina and Scotch Plaid,
Men's lamb's wool Hose & half Hose,
Calicoes and Cambrics,
Cotton and Silk Ginghams,
Domestic Sheeting and Shirting,
Brown and bleached Linen,
Black silk Vesting,
Sarsinett and Sinchew.
Figured Nankeen Crapes,
Black and coloured Canton, do.
Plain French do.
Crape and raw silk Shawls,
Cassimere and Chintz, do.
Ladies' Fleecy and Beaver Gloves,
Men's Beaver do.
Royal Writing and Letter Paper,
No. 10 Whittemore Cards,
Negro Cloth and Ticking,
Wool and Hair Sieves,
Men's Beaver, and Imitation Beaver Hats,
Men's and Boys' Wool do
With a complete assortment of

Hardware, Cutlery and Groceries.

JAMES JENKIN.
December 4, 1822 27 tf.

☞ **The subscriber intending to quit this State in the Spring, requests those who are indebted to him to make payment, and those who have demands against him to present them.**

A. SWEETLAND.
Fayetteville Jan. 23, 1823. 34tf

Entertainment.

DAVID. D. SALMON

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a

House of Entertainment

In the South-East corner of the Court-House square—together with the buildings lately occupied by Louis D. Henry, Esq. adjoining the main building, which will enable him to accommodate from 18 to 20 genteel Boarders. His tables will be furnished with the best the market affords; his Bar is supplied with the best of Liquors, and he trusts from his attention to those who may favor him with their custom, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Persons attending Court as well as Travellers shall always be accommodated and de very attention paid to render their stay agreeable. His Stables are good and furnished with every article in the provender line. The greatest care will be taken of Horses left at his charge.

Fayetteville, Nov. 29 42 tf

200 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber or stolen, most probably the latter, in the month of September, 1816, my negro man SHADRACK. He is of common size, very black, about fifteen or twenty years of age when he left me, or was taken away; had a piece cut off of his right ear; large scar in the bend of one of his elbows, occasioned by a burn, and the leaders much contracted; a scar on one of his legs, occasioned by a snag; a number of other scars on him, and much marked with the whip. The probability is his name is now altered.

Fifty dollars reward will be given for the apprehension of said negro, confined in any jail, and information given to the subscriber, so that he gets him again, and all reasonable charges paid; one hundred and fifty dollars reward for the thief, with proof to conviction. Any person able to give me any information concerning said negro, will do me the kindness to write to me, addressed Deerfield District, South Carolina.

JOPHIA PICKET.
Nov. 19th, 1822.

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscribers are opening (at the first Store West of the Cape Fear Bank) a very general assortment of

Dry Goods,

Of the latest Importations, and reduced prices.

ALSO,
A large Assortment of
Combs and Shoes,
Shaving Soap, Buttons,
SEGARS
AND
PLAYING CARDS.

PORTER & LEWIS.
Dec. 19, 1822. 25 tf

Groceries, &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a Large and General Assortment of

Swede and Russia Iron,

And intends keeping a constant supply of that article.

ALSO,

Prime Green Coffee,
Muscovado Sugar,
Turks Island Salt,
A few Hhds. old Jamaica Rum, &c. &c.

All of which may be had on the lowest terms for cash, or approved notes at Bank, at 60 days—purchasers may be accommodated in quantity, and will find it to their advantage to call and judge for themselves.

E. Stedman.
Fayetteville, 15th June, 1822

TO BE LET,
For a Few Months,
THE ENSUING YEAR
MANSION HOTEL,
Well calculated for a Store.
Apply to
P. T. TABER.
Oct. 31. 22 tf.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have formed a connection in business under the firm of

Fitzharris & Gallop,

And have taken the New Brick store on Person street, one door east of Messrs. Williams & Co. where they offer at

Wholesale and Retail,
FOR CASH OR APPROVED CREDIT,
THE FOLLOWING GOODS.

Extra Black, Blue and Coloured Cloths
Super do do do do
Extra do do Cassimeres
Blue and Mixt Sattinetts
Valencia, Tabbett & Silk Vestings
White and Coloured Marseilles do
Silk and Worsted Ladies' Plaids
Caroline do
Tartan do
Tartan Cloaks
Bombazettes, Assorted
Green Baizing Baizes
Red, White and Green Flannels
White Gauze do
Blankets assorted
An assortment of Calicoes and Ginghams
Irish Linens and Long Lawns
Irish Sheetings
Fine and Coarse bricks
Jaconet and Mull Muslins
Book and Cambrick do
Black Sarsnets and Sinchews
Green do do
Green, White & Pink Florence Silks
Black Figured Gros-venot do
Black Figured Demaples do
Stripe Silks, assorted
Black Canton and Bandanna Hdkffs.
Company Silks do do
Black and White Silk Lace Veils
Elegant worked do do Caps
Veil Mull and Leno do
Satin and Thread Lace insertion
Silk and Cotton Laces
Black, Maraschino, Blue and Lilack Plushings
do do do do Gimps
Silk and Tabby Velvets, assorted colours
Blues, Blue and Coloured Canton Crape Robes
Black, Blue, Green and White Italian Crapes
Nankeen Crapes, assorted
Black Velvet Ribbons, assorted Nos.
Fancy Ribbons, assorted
Green Gauze
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Black and White Silk Hose
do do do Black and coloured Worsted do
do do do White cotton do
An assortment of Lambs Wool do
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Black and White Silk Gloves
do Fleece Kid, Black & White do
do Black and Coloured Beaver do
Gentlemens' Beaver & Buckskin do
do Silk, Worsted, Lambswool and cotton Half Hose
Tortoise Shell and Ivory Combs
Jet Waist Buckles—and many other Articles, which, together with those expected from New York, in a few days, will make their assortment of Goods complete.

Groceries.

Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Malaga and Port Wines
Jamaica Rum and French Brandy
Loaf and Loaf Sugars
Gun Powder, Imperial and Hyson Teas
Chocolate and Green Coffee
Soft Shell Almonds and Muscatel Raisons
Pepper, Spice and Race Ginger
Ground Mustard, Nutmegs & Cassia
Rifle Powder and Shot, assorted, &c.
Sam'l Whittemore & Co's Cotton and Wool Cards

A VARIETY OF

Hardware and Cutlery,

Wrought and Cut nails, assorted.
Swede's Iron, assorted sizes.

Lawrence Fitzharris,
Alexander Gallop.

Fayetteville, N. C. Jan. 1, 1823.-31tf

The Subscriber

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the pubic, that he still continues to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, at his old stand on Bow street.

He begs leave to assure his customers, their work shall always be done by experienced workmen, and that the strictest attention will be paid to *fashion* and elegance.

CHARLES LOOMIS.

N. B.—Wanted an Apprentice to the above business.

December 5. 27:tf.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Fayetteville, January 1st, 1823.

A
Joseph Arey
Joseph Austin
Campbell Anderson
Walter Avery

B
Mary Brown
Neill Beard
Lewis Bass
Daniel Bass
William Britton
George N. Bricken
John Barlow
Susan L. Byrn
A. F. Bowell
Lowry Branch
Daniel Brinkley
Wm. Bullock
Edith Bryant
Wm Bailer
Mrs. Jane Bane

C
Mrs. Mary A. Cook
Archd. Colquhoun
Anderson Curtis
David Cain
Norman Cameron
Benjamin Chapman
Miss Ann Colvin
Peter Cooly
Harry Carver
John Carruth
John Colvin
Liddy Clifton

D
Thos. E. Develin
Col. John Dickson
Miss Mary Ann Dickson
Revd. John Dicks

E
John Ellis
Moses Edwards, 2
Seth Emmons

F
Miss Caroline Faires 3
Amos Fairchild
James Fulton
Thomas Fisher

G
Hiram N. Gleason
Wm. Grice
Zachariah Graham
David Gibbs

H
Wm. Hunter
Gabr. Holmes, Jr.
Elijah Hammonds
John Harmon
John Hearn

J
Thomas Jones
Mary Johnson
Charles Johnson
Robert Johnson, Sen. 2
Ephraim Jones
Daniel M. Johnson
Mr. Johnson
George Jones

K
John Kennedy
Jeremiah Kelly
Angus Kelly

L
John Lewis
John Leslie
John Larkin
Wm. Lord 2
Helen Lord
Henry Latimer
Thos. O. Larkin
Mathew Leary
Wm D. Leary
James Layton
H. D. Livesay, 4
C. Loomis

M
John Murphy
Malcom Monroe
James Miller, 2
Wm. Murchison
Frederick Moore
Alfred Moore
J. W. Morris, esq.
M. C. Mynarts
Maurice Moore
John Murchison
Wm B. Moss
Jesse Mann, 3
Danl. Mordoch
Roderic Morrison,
Dougald Munroe
Jonathan Mann
Mrs. Harriet C. Moore
Daniel Milliken

Mc
John McFadgen
Alex McDougald
Daniel McIntosh
Mrs. Helen McIntyre
Duncan McNiel
John McDuffie
Keneth McKenzie
James McLean, 2
John McKinnon
Neill McKethan
Miss Margt. McDonald
Archd. McNeill
Miss Nelly McRae
Daniel McDonald
Wm. Magee
Alex. McAllister 2

N
John W. Nash
Henry Nunnery
Priscilla Nelson
Martha Newberry
James Newberry
John Newton
James M. Nixon
Jane Nailor
Daniel Peck
Flora Patterson
Richard Price
Wm. Pleasant
Joel Prince
Miss Rebecca Prince
Daniel Patterson
Thos. Pope.

R
Mary Rowland
Winifred Rice
Wm. Russel, Jr.
F. Randall
Lieut. Col. Benj. Rush

S
Miss Helen P. Salter
Faithy Stewart, 2
Morris Smith, 2
Wm. Simmons
Miss Mary Smith
James Stevens
James Stuart
John Spore
Wm. Sagathy
Mrs. C. E. Shepherd
Jos. B. Spencer 2
Duncan C. Smith

T
Abel Turner
David Thames

W
Edmund Warner
Joshua Wynn 2
Levitia Wynn
Charlotte Williams
Wm. White.
Mrs. Nancy Williams
Mr. Sam Wooten
Stephen Wood, 2

J. Mc Rae, P. M.

Fayetteville, Jan 16, 1823. -33:3t

Portrait Painting.

M. E. Mynarts,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen that wish their Miniature or Portrait taken, to call soon, as he has but short time to stay.

As his terms are low, and his work of a durable nature, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage—A few of his specimens may be seen at Mr. Wilcox's shop on Hay street.

Ladies will be waited on at their residence by enquiring at the Manufactory for M.

N. B. Likenesses taken on Paper at $2.

December 12, 1822. 28 tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have formed a connection in business under the firm of

Nott & Starr,

And have taken the New Store on Hay Street two doors West of Mess. John H. Frink & Co. and nearly opposite the Mansion Hotel; where they offer at

Wholesale and Retail,
A General Assortment of
FRESH DRY GOODS,

Just received from New York.

WILLIAM NOTT,
JOHN D. STARR.

Fayetteville, Nov. 27, 1822. 26 tf

Final Notice.

THOSE persons indebted to Donaldson, MacMillan & Co. are informed that by indulging them, heavy expenses are incurred year after year, and that all accounts must now be settled.

Mr. MacPherson will call immediately on the debtors residing in and near the town.

ROBERT DONALDSON,
Attorney in fact of James Thorburn, Surviving Copartner of Donaldson, MacMillan & Co.

Fayetteville, 9th Jan. 1823. 32 6

Lost,

A POCKET BOOK containing one note on William & Moses Cox, for $2000; a Bond on Isaac Pharas for $4000; a Receipt from Jesse Ward for $7 31; three $20 Bank Notes. The above note and bond are made payable to the subscriber. Also a number of other papers, and about $8 in change.

I hereby forewarn any person or persons from trading for or taking any of the above described notes or papers, either for collection or payment.

Abraham Gainey.

Sampson county Dec. 13, 1822. 33 3tp

6¼ Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber in August last, an apprentice named HARDY FLINTON, about 19 or 20 years old. The above reward will be paid for the delivery to me of said apprentice, but no expenses will be paid nor thanks given. All persons are forewarned from harbouring or employing him.

G. Dismukes.

Chatham, Jan. 9, 1823. 33

☞ THE Farmers and Planters of Cumberland county are requested to convene at the Courthouse in Fayetteville, on the Tuesday Evening of next March County Court, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of forming an Agricultural Society.

Jan 16, 1823. 33 6t

☞**Doct. Thomas Nash** Cameron tenders his professional services to the Inhabitants of Fayetteville and its Vicinity. He has taken the shop lately occupied by Doctor Scott, at which place, or at his brothers John A. Cameron, he may be found by those who wish to employ him.

Sept. 11, 1822. 15 f

Five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on or about the 10th of December last, a Mulatto Girl named

ESTHER;

between 20 and 24 years of age, formerly the property of Malcom Clarke, of this county. The above reward, will be paid to any person who will deliver said Girl to me or confine her in the Jail of Cumberland County.

Daniel M'Cormick,

Jan. 9. 32-tf

A. SWEETLAND,

MARBLE-CUTTER.
Monuments, Tomb tables Head-stones, &c.
Hay-Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

☞ **Intending to leave** this State in the Spring, the subscriber offers for sale his

Manufactory
OF
STONE-WARE

With all the fixtures on the premises.

The Factory is now in successful operation, and is an object worth the attention of any person wishing to engage in a lucrative business.—The terms shall be made accommodating to the purchaser.

GURDON ROBINS.
Fayetteville, Dec. 1822. 28 tf

House, Sign & Ornamental PAINTING.

THE subscribers beg leave to offer their services to the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, in the above business, and hope from their long experience and strict application to business to merit a share of public patronage. House-Painting and Glazing done in the best manner—Signs of any description done to order—Coaches, Hacks, Gigs, &c. painted in the neatest manner and at the shortest notice—Military Stands, or any Emblematical Devices, done in the neatest manner—Masonic Aprons will be done to any pattern—they would also be thankful for encouragement in Portrait Painting, and should they fail in producing good likenesses no pay will be expected. *Smith & Van Hughson.*

8th Jan. 1823. 32 tf

For Sale,

THAT Valuable & commodious

House and Lot

On Maiden Lane, in the Town of Fayetteville, formerly the property of Abner F Bowell, and now in the occupancy of Charles B. Jones, Esq.—Also, PEW No. 21, on the ground floor of St. John's Church, and PEW No. 30, on the ground floor of the Presbyterian Church in Fayetteville.

John Armstrong.

Jan. 14, 1823. 33 tf

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE.

THAT Dwelling House, and Lot containing three acres, or thereby, situated on the south side of Person street, nearly half way to Campbleton, and formerly the property of Robert Raiford, Esq. is now for sale. For terms apply to

LARKIN NEWBY,
or
JOHN ARMSTRONG.

9th Jan. 1823. 32 tf

Congressional.

IN SENATE

Monday, Jan. 20.

The President communicated a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting statements of the Foreign commerce of the United States, made in pursuance of the act of January 10, 1820; which letter was read.

The Senate then resumed, in committee of the whole, the consideration of the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt; Mr. Smith of Md. in the chair.

Mr. Smith of N. J. rose, and, after some introductory remarks, offered a substitute for the original bill, which embraces a number of specific cases, and is of too great length to be inserted at large.

After a few explanatory observations between Mr. Smith, of South Carolina, and Mr. Taylor, of Virginia touching the merits of the common law,

The bill was laid on the table —the amendment of Mr. Southard ordered to be printed, and

The Senate went into the consideration of Executive business; after which they adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan 21.

Two bills were reported from the committee of public lands, and read twice.

Several resolutions were offered and read.

The House, in committee, resumed the consideration of the bill to abolish Imprisonment for Debt—Mr. Smith, of Maryland, in the chair.

Mr. Vandyke remarked, that various plans had been submitted from different quarters, each of which possessed its merits, and none of which he considered entirely free from faults. It was difficult to consider the question in this stage, and with a view of having the different suggestions that had been made brought into examination at once he would submit a resolution, referring the bill with the amendments, to a select committee, with particular instructions.

Mr. V. then went into some general observations upon the original bill, and the proposed amendments. He considered imprisonment for debt as justifiable, not as punishment for crime, but simply as a means of compelling the payment of a debt which the party owes. So far as it is employed as a means to attain this end, no man can complain of the invasion of his rights of personal liberty.

The requiring bail on mesne process is not a hardship. When a man is among his friends, and has sustained a good character, there is no difficulty in procuring bail. It is merely security for his appearance.

The plan proposed by the gentleman from Kentucky of a new execution, would be more onerous to the creditor, by involving him in additional and unnecessary trouble and expense, and more oppressive to the debtor, as his bound would be forfeited in case he were to pass beyond the line of the state. Nor would it apply in a vast majority of cases.

He coincided generally in the views taken by the gentleman from New Jersey, as to the general objects which should be kept in view, and the propriety of retaining that form of practice which had been almost unanimously adopted among the states, and with which the community were familiar.

Mr. Holmes of Maine, was in favor of a reference to a committee, but averse to imposing on such committee any restrictions in the shape of instructions. He wished them to have the whole business before them.

Mr Vandyke on this suggestion agreed to withdraw that part of his motion which went to instruct the committee as to the bill to be reported.

It was then ordered, that it be referred to a committee of seven.

And Messrs. Vandyke, Southard, Johnson, of Ky. Cobb, Van Beuren, Smith, of S. C. and Taylor, of Virginia, were appointed the committee.

Mr. Stokes laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so arranging the post route from Fayetteville to Washington, that it will run via Bensboro', Allenton, Steel's Mills, and Hillsboro' to Raleigh.

A communication, accompanied with various documents, on the subject of exports and imports, was received and ordered to be laid on the table and printed, with the documents, with an additional number of 500 copies. On the question being put there appeared—Ayes 23—Noes 37.

A message from the President, enclosing a report from the Secretary of the Navy, relative to the fortifying Thompson's Island or Key West, was ordered to be referred to the Naval Committee and printed.

The House then adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The Speaker read a letter from Messrs. Giles & Seaton complaining of a statement in the Washington Republican, and requesting that a committee be appointed to investigate the matter. It was then moved, that a select committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers.

The question was put and carried unanimously: and the committee was ordered to consist of seven.

Wednesday, Jan. 22

Mr. Williams, of N. C. from the Committee of Claims, made unfavorable reports on the petitions of Andrew Mitchell, John B. Smith, and Frances Jabaco; which were severally ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Wright rose and remarked that yesterday we had paid a just tribute of respect to the memory of the hon. Wm. Lowndes, late a member of this House, and he felt great pleasure, as it was his opinion, that it was unanimously adopted. It had established a precedent which he presumed he felt himself bound to observe. He therefore, moved the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this House will testify its respect for the memory of Thomas Van Swearingen, of Va. Ludwig Worman, of Pennsylvania, and James Overstreet, of S. C. late members of this House, by wearing crape on the left arm for one month.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the President of the United States, communicating to Congress a Report of the Board of Engineers, of survey made on the rivers Ohio and Mississippi, from the Rapids of the Ohio, at Louisville, to the Balize, for the purpose of facilitating and ascertaining the most practicable mode of improving the navigation of those rivers; which was read, and ordered to be on the table.

The House then again resolved itself into a Committee on the Whole on the State of the Union, on the unfinished business of Monday last, which is the bill regulating the duties on imports and tonnage.

Messrs. McLane, Ingham, Cambreleng, Colden, Barstow, McKim, Rhea, Warfield, Gorham, Tomlinson, Forward, Trimble, and Wright, engaged in the interesting and laborious duty of preparing, supporting or opposing amendments to the details of the bill.

At half past 4 o'clock the Committee rose and then the House adjourned.

Foreign.

Norfolk, Jan. 29.

Important to Dealers in Lumber.

A friend has politely loaned us the Port-au-Prince Telegraph of 19th December, containing, among other Decrees of President Boyer, consequent on the late awful conflagration of that city, one for the admission, during the year 1823, free of duty, of all kinds of Building Materials—the following is the substance of the Decree.

Beacon.

Taking into consideration the misfortune with which this city was afflicted on the night of the 16th inst and desirous of facilitating to the owners of the houses destroyed in that conflagration the means of rebuilding the same in the best manner and at the least expense, it is ordered as follows:—

Art. 1.—Lumber of every description for boarding, shingles, tiles and bricks, &c. which may be imported into Port-au-Prince during the year 1823 shall be free of all duties of importation and wharfage.

Art. 2.—The present decree shall be printed and carried into effect by all whom it may concern.

Given at the National Palace at Port au Prince, the 18th December, 1822.

BOYER.

By the President,
B. IGNAC, Secretary General.

January 21.

U. S. BRIG SPARK.—A letter received in town yesterday by the Sir Robert Barns, from an officer of the U. S. Brig Sparks dated Gulph of Mexico, lat. 27 4. N. long. 87 20. W. Jan. 3 1823, says—"We are last from Vera Cruz, and bound to Havana, where it is supposed we shall proceed to Norfolk. We have nearly got over the fever, having only a few convalescents, and have not had a death since last week. I think you may look for us about 1st to 15th February." *Ib.*

Jan. 22.

Late Dominica Papers.—Capt. Garraway, of the Brig Betsy and Sophia, has politely furnished the steward of the Eagle Hotel Reading and News Room with the Dominica Chronicle from 22d November to 25th December, inclusive. From these papers we have extracted the following account of a severe hurricane experienced at Roseau and Martinique on the 16th of December. *Ib.*

Roseau, Dec. 23, 1822.

Almost every house in this island, and the colony on Dominica was totally destroyed on the night of the 16th inst. The oldest inhabitant cannot recollect a hurricane of such violence. Not one house in ten remains habitable. Many have entirely disappeared, and the remainder are unroofed, and presenting a most melancholy spectacle. The negroes are without shelter, and the whites are in the same situation. Many families have been obliged to take refuge in the woods, and the distress is beyond description. Provisions are very scarce, and the prospect of a supply is very distant. Many persons have been killed by the falling of houses, and others have had limbs broken. The vessels in the harbour have suffered severely. The Sparrow, Capt. Hall, from Liverpool, is totally lost, and the Mary, Capt. Hall, from Glasgow, is also lost. The Mary Ann, Capt. Hall, from Liverpool, is totally lost, and the Mary, Capt. Hall, from Glasgow, is also lost. The Mary Ann, Capt. Hall, from Liverpool, is totally lost, and the Mary, Capt. Hall, from Glasgow, is also lost.

We have to lament the loss of many lives.

Letters received by the mail from Windward of this date say that there is in all probability an English vessel must have been lost off the night of the storm. A supposed to be a passenger by dress and person, was found on beach. The mast and other parts of the wreck, with considerable poultry, &c. were likewise driven on shore. A cask branded Canada, was also picked up.

Accounts from the Martinique Journal of the 20th December respecting the late gale, we can only briefly state. On Monday the 16th, the wind blew gently from N. to WN. W. with showers of rain and the sea heavily breaking on the shores. The wind increased on the 17th and continued blowing with severe squalls and showers until the evening of the 19th (Thursday) when it rose to a furious height, and the surf prodigiously increased. Of forty vessels, great and small in the Road of St. Pierre, thirty were wrecked.—Eight remained at anchor.—The Brig Charles of Narz disappeared altogether and the brig Veronique of Marseilles got under weight and escaped all danger and was seen next morning off Precheur.

Fortunately only two Seamen were lost, one Frenchman and one American.

It is supposed the Island has much suffered in the interior, but no particulars had then been communicated.

Barbadoes, Dec. 21.

The uncertainty of the seasons has never been so strikingly exemplified, as it has been this week: We have to record a circumstance we believe, unparalleled in the history of this Island. On Saturday the 14th, a light southerly breeze commenced, which continued without any appearance of bad weather until Wednesday, when the wind veered to the west, and hove into the Bay a very heavy swell; and on Thursday night it blew very hard, with incessant rain and vivid flashes of lightning. His Majesty's ship Pyramus, during the night, struck her topmasts and appeared at day light to drive very hard. The Mathew King, mail boat, drove on shore, near Mr. Pennington's, also the schooner Rebecca at the back of the Mole head. Yesterday the wind veered to the S. and E. with continued rain during the day, and, thank Heaven this morning opened with a fine breeze, from the N. E.; and a cheering sun. We understand the Frigate parted with two chain cables during the gale, the ship Kelton lost her rudder, several fishing boats have been lost, and three men drowned.

Jan. 23.

ARRIVAL OF THE JOHN ADAMS.

The U. S. Corvette John Adams, Capt. Renshaw, came into the Capes yesterday morning, and anchored a little below the Forts, in this harbour about dusk last evening. The J. A. is from a cruize in the Gulph of Mexico, and we have the pleasure to state, that her officers and crew are in excellent health. She sailed from Tampico about 23d December, and Havana on the 11th inst. John R. Poinsett, Esq. Member of Congress from South-Carolina, who went out in her, for the purpose of acquiring information relative to the government and institutions of the new Empire, has returned home in the J. A. and will we learn, proceed immediately to Washington, to take his seat in the National Legislature.

The Spark arrived at Havana, from Vera Cruz, two days before the Corvette sailed, having been ordered to the latter port to take on board Mr. Poinsett, but he had left there before her arrival, in the John Adams.

The following, which we learn verbatim is the only news of importance relative to Mexican Affairs, brought by this arrival.

The new Empire is represented to be in a complete state of anarchy. The Congress was forcibly dissolved by order of the Emperor (Iturbide) the latter end of October, fourteen members arrested and thrown into prison, and a Junta substituted for the dismissed 54 members. The Congress, selected by the Emperor, consists of two members being returned from each of the larger provinces, and one from the smaller. This Junta at present constitutes the Legislature of Mexico; but being elected by the Emperor, and consequently a supervisant to his views alone, nothing but the potent argument of superior armed force can maintain its respect for the wish of its deliberations against the great discontent and excitement produced in all the provinces, by the act of violence and tyranny which they have just witnessed.

Santa Ana, the Governor of Vera Cruz, being surrounded by Natives by the Emperor, and deprived of his command, returned immediately to Vera Cruz, assembled his regiment and together troops of the Garrison and after burning them upon the arbitrary and tyrannical conduct of Iturbide, who he endeavoured to render odious by telling him with every term of reproach and contempt proclaimed Republican Government on the 2d of December.

On the 19th December Santa Ana marched with the Imperial Army, and halted on the road to Xalapa and encamped in pursuing it to that place, on the night he was attacked and suffered a complete defeat. On the 23d he returned to Vera Cruz with the remnant of his forces, and at the last advices he had formed a junction with the celebrated Patriot General Victoria Guadaloupe, who is represented as a man of elevated sentiments, and daily becoming more believed by the people, while nothing but the terror of his bayonets and his superior pecuniary means, sustain Iturbide in his ill-gotten power.

Upon the arrival of Mr. Poinsett at the city of Mexico, he was informed that a number of the followers of Gen. Long, in his expedition against the province of Texas, were in prison in that place. He went immediately to see them, and feeling a lively sympathy for their deplorable situation, interceded with the Emperor for their release, and they were at his instance, sent to Tampico and put on board the John Adams. They were 39 in number, French, English, Americans, and of other nations. Being very destitute of means and wretchedly clad, the officers of the John Adams, with a liberality highly creditable, raised a subscription and furnished them with comfortable apparel. Upon the arrival of the ship at Havana, eighteen of these unfortunate men, who had been bred to a seafaring line, left her, having obtained employment on board of American and other vessels in that port. The remaining 21 have arrived here in the John Adams. We have been favoured by a friend on board, with the following list, comprising the principal persons, and nearly all the Americans who were found in the prisons of Mexico—among whom our readers will recognize the names of Col. Crossie and Capt. Austin, two of the most prominent among the individuals that embarked in that desperate enterprize.

Col. Lorenzo Christie, Col. Benjamin R. Millen, Captains John Austin and Charles Brinner; Lieut. Dan'l Duval, Sub Lieuts Privates—George Early, John Wyatt, Isaac Block, John Sands, John M'Donald, John Robinson, Anthony Miller, William Lincoln, Michael Kelly. The late hour at which we received the information, puts it out of our power to give any further particulars at this time, relative to these adventurers, whose history cannot but be interesting to our countrymen, generally.—*Ib.*

New-York Jan 18

The brig Rebecca & Sally, Revans, which arrived at this port this morning in 28 days from Curacoa states that on the 15th ultmo. a boat from on board the Colombian brig Vencador brought on shore to the place official letters from Commodore Daniels, giving information that on the 16th of December, the ship Bolivar and ship Constitution fell in with and captured the Spanish Corvette built ship called the Maria Theresa, mounting 24 long 9-pounders and 200 men. She had 25000 dollars in specie, which had been taken on board the Bolivar. She was from Havana bound to Maracaybo. Two merchant brigs were in company with her and were captured. On the 19th a French brig was brought in which was reported to have sailed from Havana with the Maria Theresa having 200 men and some provisions on board for General Morales. The Spanish schooner Constitution arrived at Curacoa on the same day, and the Spanish brig Hercules arrived on the 20th from Maracaybo. They sailed in company with the Spanish frigate Ligera and a convoy of merchantmen, some bound to Curacoa and some to Porto Cavello. A Spanish schooner, one of her convoy, was captured on the 16th by the Colombian brig Vencador. The vessels that arrived reported that they had been unable to find the Ligera, and could give no information respecting her—she is said to be old, rotten and making a great quantity of water, so much so that it was thought probable that she had sunk.—*Am.*

Domestic.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 20

TWENTY-EIGHTH OF DECEMBER.

Next Sunday, accomplishes the 28th revolving year, since the flag of the United States replaced those of France and Spain in Louisiana. On such a day we may well look to what we have been—what we are—and what we shall be. To speak with candour of the old Spanish government, we can say that its despotic sway was hardly ever felt on the banks of the Mississippi—and there thrift reigned among the Louisianians an equality, in the embracing ties of social life, which we in vain look for at the present day. The country, it is true, was buried in a torpid calm, and her sons seemed unconscious of the advantages held out to them by God and Nature.

The cession took place—thousands flocked to this modern Side, and property of every kind more than quadrupled in value. The old colonists found themselves, as it were transported into a new world, where the love of gain was the ruling passion, nothing, noon and night—people stalked in, hand and hand with avarice—nations, parties, and sects with religious differences—and too many of our fellow citizens now find themselves, perhaps, mere sojourners in a strange land.

New Orleans, notwithstanding has improved wonderfully—her population in the proportion of five to one—her police, comparatively, as system to no system—her trade, from a few ships to a thousand—her exports, from zero to $20,000,000 in value. She now, with her suburbs, extends nearly four miles along the river, and counts 50,000 inhabitants during the fall, winter and spring, whereas, before the cession, her population was but 8,000, and the town covered a narrow strip about three-fourths of a mile in length. These advantages accrue partly thro' the unrivalled position of this city, and partly through the nature of our political and social institutions. The latter powerfully excite the master passions of ambition and emulation, which in some shape or other, reside in every breast. To the former we are indebted for what might prove a monopoly of the trade of 16 States of the Union, rich in the productions of their soil, and equalling, in extent, and, by and by, in population, to many of the countries of Europe.

Behold our present condition. To contemplate what we may be, the stretch of the mind is infinitely greater; we must follow the progress of steam navigation to the foot of the Falls of St. Anthony—to the Yellow Stone, and to the Great Lakes. We must calculate the riches likely to be reaped from the trade of the multitudes peopling the North-West; and then we may turn to the left with hopes no less aspiring.

Placed comparatively under the *debouchement* of all the great streams but one which water the interior provinces of Mexico, New Orleans seems destined to serve as their store house, from whence will issue, by every mode of conveyance, all the merchandize which millions may want for luxury or use. The Arkansas and Red rivers can be made to bear steam boats to the foot of the dividing ridge of the chain of mountains which heads the Rio Grande of California, and thus will be opened to us the rich provinces in the North West of Mexico: whilst, to the South, caravans, of mules by land, and numerous small vessels by sea, are employed in a trade mutually beneficial. If we are true to ourselves, and act with just and liberality, it is believed there can be but little real cause for apprehension as to the competition of other ports in the trade of Mexico. The extent and condition of that country is such that it is nearly impossible to dispose of, without loss the cargo of any large vessel arriving from Europe, in either of the two or three ports in the Gulf.

This is the state of things at present, and there is no prospect of any material alteration for many years to come. It therefore follows that the merchant at New Orleans, who can expedite, at any moment, a small vessel with a cargo which he is certain of disposing of, without delay, must always have the advantage, as he runs little risk and has quick returns on his venture.

To resume, we would most deprecate that indifference which formerly, and perhaps yet, in some measure, exists amongst citizens of New Orleans, as to the conduct of their public servants. The best interests of the city have, in consequence, greatly suffered: and intriguing office-hunters have often succeeded in fleecing us. If we wish to be well governed and to flourish, we must, in the first place, engage all entitled to vote, to have their names put on the tax-list: and when the day of election comes round, no one should receive our suffrages but him who is known to have the public good only at heart. There are, it is believed, one thousand qualified persons who do not, here, attend the polls: although we are at a loss to conceive how they can reconcile this indifference with a proper sense of what they owe to themselves and to their country.

Washington Jan. 18.

IN THE SENATE, the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt continues to be the prominent subject of discussion. No question has yet been taken on the main principle, or any of the incidental propositions; and of course no decisive opinion can be formed of the fate of the measure in that body. Nor can any satisfactory indications of the issue be gathered from the course of the discussion, as both sides of the question are maintained with great ability; though the advocates of the bill have, so far, outnumbered its opponents. The interest of the subject, and the talents engaged in the debate, have attracted to the Senate crowded auditories for several days.

In the *House of Representatives*, the day was so far consumed yesterday on the bill concerning the United States' Courts in Louisiana, that the consideration of the details of the bill for further regulating the collection of the duties on imports was not resumed. That bill, however, seems

to have seriously engaged the attention of the House; and, of which we may judge from present indications, there is no doubt it will pass the House, with one material amendment, in the form in which it was reported by the Committee of Ways and Means. This we believe, will be agreeable to the community, at the same time that, being based upon a law, the bill will have many advantages to the revenue by forcing the laws for its collection with surer grands.

Nat. Int.

The Compact between Virginia and Kentucky is yet in suspense. The Senate of the State of Virginia, struck out the word "or carry out measures to effect" the guarantee." This amendment, or alteration, the House of Delegates has *rejected* by a vote of 73 negatives to 62. The Senate also struck out the section, naming the Commissioners (Mr. Gaston and Mr. Ross,) substituting a provision for their election by joint ballot of the Legislature. To this amendment the House of Delegates agreed, by a vote of 127 to 53, thereby revoking its own nomination of Commissioners.

It is rumored that Hugh White, of Tennessee, declines [illegible] on the part of the [illegible] in Kentucky.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION IN OHIO.

Columbus, (Ohio) January 8.

"The members of the Legislature, at a meeting this evening, nominated Mr. Clay as a proper person for the Presidency of the United States. 50 votes were given. Mr. Clinton had 5 votes, Mr. Calhoun 1 vote, and Mr. Adams 1 vote. The debates at the meeting were long and tedious, and many went away before the final vote was taken."

From the National Gazette.

Sir,—Having observed in your paper of the 9th inst. an observations of a person signing himself Nota Quotidian, purporting to be a reply to my observations of the 2d inst. which were published in your paper of the 31st ult. I beg leave to say, that there is a strange confusion and inaccuracy of statement in the publication, by the author of which I know not; but which I am constrained to attribute to the want of correct information. I was not present at the meeting, nor heard of the proceedings, nor have I seen more than one of the resolutions, which were arranged with great ingenuity. For Col. Hayne's state of the public mind, I am responsible, and used the best opportunities of correct information which I possessed, as well as views of the subject which I believed to be correct. I was desirous of doing good. For my own motives, I refer the writer to the knowledge of those gentlemen of the city of Charleston, who have been pleased to express their approbation of my conduct, and give this letter a place in your paper. I remain, with respect, your obed't. serv't.

ST. JULIEN CORREY

Fire.—The Woolen Factory of Col. Samuel Dickinson, New Work River, County and owned by fire on Saturday night last, together with his stock of goods and utensils. The amount of property destroyed is estimated at 40,000 dollars of which only 750 dollars was insured. The building was the first originated in this country for the purpose, and destroyed in that town in less than one months.

Norfolk Jan. 24.

Letters have been received in Baltimore, (says the Morning Chronicle,) from Paris, stating that England, in case hostilities should occur out between France and Spain, had contracted to furnish the latter with funds to carry on the contest; that she is to receive Cuba as a sort of mortgage of the country for her loans; that an arrangement has already been entered into with the constituted authorities of the Island, to bring about this event. It is rumored, that agents from Cuba are now in Washington, to sound our government on this point, whether if this Island should declare itself independent, the United States would acknowledge and guarantee the same. This may account for the late sudden departure of the British squadron from the Cuba station, without staying to co-operate with Com. Porter.—*Beacon.*

A meeting of the Printers and Booksellers of Philadelphia, was lately called for the purpose of appointing delegates to Harlem, in Holland, to attend the four hundredth grand anniversary of the invention of the art of printing, which will be held sometime in this year.

New York, Jan. 17.

Treaty with Great Britain.—Mr. Bayard, of the Senate, has transmitted to the editors of the Richmond Enquirer, a copy of the convention concluded between this country and Great Britain, under the mediation of the Emperor of Russia. As this document relates solely to the subject of the slaves carried away by the British during the late war, we conceive no necessity for publishing it at length. The decision of the Emperor Alexander, upon the points submitted to him, was published in this paper several months ago; and it is not that decision that the convention has been concluded. The negociators were—on the part of Russia, Count Nesselrode, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Count Capo D'Istrias, a Privy Counsellor, & Secretary of state—on the part of the United States, Henry Middleton, our Minister to the Court of St. Petersburgh—and on the part of Great Britain, Sir Charles Bagot, the English Minister at that place. We add a summary of the seven [illegible] The convention Article 1st provides for the appointment of a Board, to ascertain and determine the amount of indemnification due to the citizens of the United States, under the decision of the Emperor of Russia. The Board is to consist of a commissioner and an arbitrator, on behalf of each power, who are to hold their sittings at Washington, appoint a [illegible], &c.—Article 2d. provides, that the first meeting of this Board, the two governments shall not have agreed upon an average value, to be allowed as compensation for such slaves for whom indemnification may be due; then, and in such case, the board are to take the necessary testimony, and report upon the value themselves, but in case they cannot agree, the matters to be decided by the Representative of the mediating Sovereign, who may at the time reside at Washington. Art. 3d. allows the average value of slaves to be ascertained and fixed, specifies the manner in which the claims of individuals for slaves carried away, are to be ascertained and adjusted. Details the [illegible] to be furnished, and no claim allowed for property [illegible] carried off by [illegible]. Art. 4th specifies the manner in which [illegible] Art. 5th directs, that when the [illegible] the question shall be decided by a majority, after adding to their number, one of the [illegible] who shall in each case be designated by Lt. Art. 6th declares that the decision of the two commissioners, or of the majority of the Board, as constituted by the preceding article, shall in all cases be final and conclusive—the British Government to engage the sum awarded to each and every owner, in lieu of his slave or slaves, to be paid in specie—payments not to be made [illegible] till after twelve months from the exchange of the ratifications of the Convention. Art. 7, provides for the payment of the Commissioners, and their expenses, &c. Art. 8, and last, relates, as usual, merely to the time and manner of the ratification of the Convention, on the part of the several powers concerned.

Spectator.

The holder of the fortunate number which drew the $ 100,000, is a citizen of Richmond. All the prizes and all the presidents, abide in Virginia—It would be well to have one's children born there, if you are anxious either for profit or honor. As to us in the south, we can neither get a prize or a president.

Charleston Curier.

Melancholy infatuation.—A man by the name of Keay at Plattsburgh, took his two children one 4 1-2 and the other 2 1-2 years of age, to the bridge across the Oswegatchee, and deliberately threw them into the river, where the poor children were drowned, in sight of several persons. He delivered himself up to justice, and said that he done the deed to remove the children from a world of trouble to regions of bliss. He was no doubt deranged.

Expedition against the Pirates.

The Steam-Boat Hotel Reading and News Room has been politely furnished with the following list of the vessels composing the squadron fitting out at the Navy-Yard, Gosport, to go against the Pirates.

Steam Galliot *Sea Gull* Com. Porter—Lieut. Comd't. Wm. H. Watson.

Store Ship *Decoy* Lieutenant Comd't. Lawrence Kearney.

Sch'r. *Grey Hound*, Master, Comd't. John Porter.

Sch'r. *Jackall*, Lieut. Comd't. Thomas H. Stevens.

Sch'r. *Fox*, Lieut. Comd't. William B. Cocke.

Sch'r. *Wild Cat*, Lieut. Comd't Charles W. Skinner.

Sch'r. *Beagle*, Lieut. Comd't John T. Newton.

Sch'r. *Ferret*, Lieut. Comd't. Samuel Henley.

Sch'r. *Terrier*, Lieut. Comd't. Robert M. Rose.

Sch'r *Weazle*, Lieut Comd't. Beverly Kennon.

And the Cutters—*Midge*, *Musquito*, *Sand Fly*, *Galley Nipper*, *Gnat*

We further learn, that the Sloop of War *Peacock*, Capt. Cassin, and Schr. *Shark*, Lt. Comd't. Perry, will be attached to the squadron.

Com. Porter and Capt. Cassin, left here yesterday in the Steam Boat *Virginia*, for Washington.

From the St. Louis Enq of Nov.

Major General Gaines, accompanied by his aid, Lieutenant Lowndes and Dr. Nichols of Fort Atkinson, arrived in Town a few days since from the Fort of St. Anthony. After a short stay he resumed his journey for head quarters, having despatched the compliment of a police officer from the citizens of St. Louis, which was immediately tendered to him on his arrival.

General G. has just returned from a most arduous tour of inspection through the vast western territory, which has occupied him for the last six months. During that time he has visited the cordon of posts *from the Arkansas to the head waters of the Mississippi*, traversing an immense region of the most extraordinary visit of inspection. The military resources of the countries lying on the Arkansas, the Missouri, and the Mississippi, must be obvious to the government, and have always been the theme of military men who ever looked to them. Mr. Calhoun was fully impressed with the importance of these resources (the [illegible] yet, perhaps, to learn their extent and variety) when he withdrew the troops from the barren heaths of the North and posted them on the banks of those rivers. They are now located on a rich soil, and live in handsome well built houses, the work of their own hands, which cost them little more than the trouble of putting them up. We hear of one post whose buildings are finished in a style that would add to the elegance of many of our towns, and of another past whose agricultural labor not only affords them an abundance of the necessaries of life, but a considerable surplus for exportation. The celebrated fortifications at Fort Gaines, near Kadaskias built upwards of a century ago, of which, however, nothing but the ruins now remain, were supposed to be an extraordinary instance of munificence in the French commandant who had them constructed—the expenditure of money caused to raise those works exceeds all belief, and yet those new Fort of St. Anthony, which co-operatively cost nothing, is said by those who have some knowledge of the fact to be a far more elegant and substantial establishment.

The tour of General Gaines, we trust, will afford new light to the government in its military views towards this country. His report to the Secretary of War, we expect will be a document of the greatest interest—his materials are perfectly new, and with his experience and observation he will make the best use of them.

Petersburg, Dec. 24.

A writer in the Georgia Chronicle recommends His Excellency Gov. Walcott, of Connecticut, as a candidate for the Presidency.

At a meeting of citizens lately held at the town of Greensburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, General Andrew Jackson is presented as their candidate for the Presidency.

Extreme Cold.—At Bellows Falls, Vermont, on Tuesday week, between the hours of 6 and 7 in the morning the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer stood at 20 degrees *below zero!*

THE OBSERVER.

Fayetteville, N. C.

THURSDAY, JAN. 30. 1823

Tribute of Respect.—On Tuesday the 21st inst. the House of Representatives of the United States, unanimously adopted a resolution, to wear crape on the left arm for one month, as a testimony of respect to the memory of the Hon. William Lowndes. Several members addressed the House on the melancholy occasion, in a strain of feeling regret, and animated eulogy, strongly indicative of the many rare virtues of the deceased patriot, and the high estimation his amiable character, and pleasing manners, were held by his contemporaries.

The Editors of the National Intelligencer, Messrs. Gales & Seaton, having been accused by an anonymous writer in the Washington Republican, of violating the trust reposed in them as Public Printers, by withholding a part of certain documents, for the purpose of favoring the cause of Mr. Crawford, in his views relative to the Presidency. At the solicitation of the gentlemen themselves, the House of Representatives promptly appointed a committee of seven, to investigate the matter, the result of which enquiry has, as yet, not been made public.

Great Conflagration.—A Kentucky paper states that *seventy-one thousand dollars* of the Commonwealth's Bank paper, was burnt on the 8th inst. in presence of the President & Directors, as provided by an act passed last session of the Legislature.

Washington, Jan. 25.

In pursuance of public notice, a meeting of the citizens of Wilmington, and others, concerned in the navigation of the Cape Fear River, was held in the Town Hall on the 22d instant, in relation to the improvement of said river below the town. Marsden Bagnall, Esq. was chosen Chairman and William B. Meares, Esq. Secretary.

Mr. Meares explained to the meeting the object and practicability of carrying the same into effect. Mr. Fulton, the State Engineer, exhibited the plans of the contemplated improvements to the meeting, and [illegible] clearly demonstrated their [illegible] and [illegible] were adopted [illegible] to the subject, we [illegible] the sentiments expressed at the meeting, as declared in the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this meeting that the [illegible] of the Cape Fear River from Wilmington, is practicable [illegible] would greatly advance the interests [illegible] of this section, but of the whole [illegible] of the State.

Resolved, further, That in the opinion of this meeting, the appropriation made by the Legislature, at their last session, is sufficient to effect the object.

Resolved, That Alfred Moore, Wm. B. Meares, John D. Loadon, Eli B. Dudley, G. Holmes, Jr. Archibald Campbell, Aaron Lazarus, Wm. Watts Jones and James Owen be appointed a committee to confer with the Board of Internal Improvement, at their meeting to be held on the 27th inst.

We need not utter a word to further this work in the community, appears [illegible] to be [illegible] The advantages to be [illegible] are not [illegible] and can be doubted. The legislature have made a liberal appropriation for the [illegible] of the object. For this, we have not only the opinions of well informed persons, conversant with the subject, and also of one scientific gentleman whom the State has selected and appointed as its engineer.

Recorder.

The arrangements of the Circuits of the Superior Courts of North Carolina, for the year 1823, are as follows, viz.

SPRING.		FALL.	
[illegible]	Nash	Donnell.	
[illegible]	Donnell	Badger	
Washington	Norwood	Daniel	
[illegible]	Badger	Norwood	
Hillsborough	Paxton	Nash	
Morgan	Daniel	Paxton	

GOVERNORS OF THE STATES, JANUARY 1, 1823.

Maine,	Albion K. Parris.
New-Hampshire,	Samuel Bell.
Vermont,	Richard Skinner.
Massachusetts,	John Brooks.
Rhode Island,	George G. Gobbs.
Connecticut,	Oliver Wolcott.
New York,	Joseph C. Yates.
New Jersey,	Isaac H. Southmayd.
Pennsylvania,	Joseph Hester.
Delaware,	Caleb Rodney (*acting.*)
Maryland,	Samuel Stevens, Jr.
Virginia,	James Pleasants.
North Carolina,	Gabriel Holmes.
South Carolina,	John L. Wilson.
Georgia,	John Clark.
Tennessee	Wm. Carroll.
Kentucky,	John Adair
Ohio,	Jeremiah Morrow.
Louisiana,	Thos. B. Robinson.
Mississippi,	Walter Leake.
Indiana,	William Hendricks.
Illinois,	Edward Coles.
Alabama,	Israel Pickens.
Missouri,	Alexander McNair.

From the Western Carolinian.

ROWAN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The committee on the subject of live stock respectfully report to this society, that on Thursday the 24th ult. they attended at Salisbury the exhibition of live stock, and profess themselves highly pleased with the size and good appearance generally of the animals brought forward. This exhibition, although but the effort of an infant society, plainly shows the great utility and importance of such institutions, and does much credit to the zeal of its members. This committee report, that of the stock produced, Samuel Jones had the best bull calf, Wm. Howard the best heifer calf, John Beard, jr. the best boar pig, and Samuel Jones the best sow pig; and that they award to the owners of these animals the premiums established thereupon by this society. The committee further report, that Mrs Kelly exhibited a very fine [illegible] three yoke of oxen; Michael Brown an elegant and high shouldered horse colt; Dr. Ferrand the best mare colt (by the imported horse Eagle;) this is an animal of great promise; and John Beard, jr. the best breeding sow. The committee recommend to this society, to award to the owners of these last mentioned animals honorary premiums due to their spirit and enterprise.

WILLIAM HOWARD,
JOHN BEARD, senr.
JOHN LINN.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

The committee on the subject of Domestic Manufactures, beg leave to report to this Society, that they attended the exhibition of domestic manufactures on the day and at the place fixed upon by this Society. The committee are at a loss for language to express the gratification they felt at this exhibition. We need not go abroad much longer for the elegancies of fashion, if the zeal and spirit which were on this occasion manifested, are properly cherished. The committee state, that Mrs Kelly exhibited the best piece of fine mixed homespun and the best home made ginghams; Mrs. Kelly also produced three elegant counterpanes, of beautiful texture, and very ingenious workmanship. This lady highly deserves the thanks of this society for the other numerous and excellent specimens she produced.

Mrs. Steele showed us the best piece of home made flannel; also, two of the best pieces of dimity.

Mrs Rogers brought forward a fine figured counterpane, wrought with much taste and ingenuity; also, a coverlid which highly commanded the admiration of this committee.

Mrs. Ferrand exhibited the best piece of home made carpeting that has ever been seen by any of the members of this committee.

Mrs. Wm. Howard produced the best piece of woolen cloth. This specimen does much credit to the taste of this lady.

Miss Cunningham, the best specimen of spun cotton.

Mrs. Locke, the finest and best pair of stockings. The committee, besides recommending to the society to award to those ladies such premiums as the society may think they deserve, would respectfully suggest a vote of thanks from this society to the ladies who attended the exhibition, and who seemed to take so deep an interest in the prosperity of the society.

SAML. JONES,
WM. MOORE,
JOHN LINN.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Morrison, Mr. Jno. Evans, to Miss Emily Guthrie.

In Warren county, at the seat of Gov. Farmer, on the 31st ult. by the Rev. Mr. Fitz, Major George Locke, to Miss Fanny Macay, both of Salisbury.

In the neighborhood of Beattie's Ford, Lincoln county, on Sunday the 15th ult. Mr. Starling Beaker, to Miss Betsy Winters.

DIED,

On the evening of the 18th instant, Mr Solomon Timmons, a citizen of the state of New York, and for some years past a resident of this place. While sitting up in his chair, he had scarcely time to inform his friends that he was going, ere the hand of death was upon him.—*Cape F. Recorder.*

At Philadelphia on Monday night, the 30th of December, Mr John Melish, Geographer, in the 52d year of his age. Mr. Melish was a native of Perthshire in Scotland but, being ardently attached to the principles of liberty, he emigrated & settled in this country in the year 1809. Since that period his labors have been eminently useful to his adopted country. His works in the sciences of Geography and Political Economy are universally known, and their [illegible] has been acknowledged by the highest characters in our country.

At Hudson, (N. Y.) on the 7th instant, Mrs. Allen, mother of the late Lieutenant Allen. Her death is supposed to have been accelerated by that of her son.

At Bath, England, Major General Proctor.

THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE, JAN. 23

GOODS.		Quot'ns rated.	From D. C.
[illegible]	lb.	8	9
Bacon, [illegible]		none.	
fresh,		3	4
Beeswax,		33	35
Brandy, Cog.	gal.	1 50	1 75
Peach,		40	50
Apple,		40	
Butter,	lb.	15	20
Coffee,		25	28
Corn,	bush.	50	55
Cotton, Upland,	100 lb.	9	10 60
Flour, superfine,	bbl.	6	7
fine,			5 50
Flax-seed,	bush.	90	1
Gin, Holland,	gal.	1	1 25
Northern,		45	
Hogs lard,	lb.	10	
Iron, Swedish,	100 lb.	5	5 25
English,		5	
Lead,	lb.	9	
Molasses,	gal.	33	35
Oats,	bush.	35	40
Pork,	100 lb.	5	6
Potatoes, Irish,	bush.	40	50
Rum, Jamaica, 4th pf.	gal.	1 25	1 50
W. Island, 4th do.		90	
do. 3d do.		85	
New-England,		45	60
Rice,	100 lb.	4	5
Salt, Turks Island,	bush.	80	
Liverpool ground,			90
Steel, German,	lb.	18	
blistered,		10	
Sugar, Muscovado,	100 lb.	8	11
Loaf,	lb.	19	25
Tea, Young Hyson,		1 15	1 25
Hyson,		1 15	1 25
Imperial,		1 55	
Gunpowder,		1 45	1 75
Tobacco, leaf,	100 lb.	3	3 50
manufactured,	lb.	8	10
Tallow,		8	9
Wheat,	bush.	1 10	1 25
Whiskey,	gal.	35	

Wilmington, January 25.

Corn, 65 to 67 cents; Cotton, 9½ to 10½; Flour, superfine, $7 to 7½; Lumber, 13 to 15; Molasses, 26 to 27; Tar, 1 05 to 1 06; Pitch, 2 00; Turpentine, 2 40 to 2 50; Bacon, 9 to 10; Beeswax, 33 to 35; Coffee, 25 to 26; Rum, Jamaica, 90 to 1; Rice, 2 75; Salt, Liverpool ground, 55; Sugar, 7 to 9 50; Tobacco, 4 50 to 5 00; Whiskey, 38 to 40.

PORT OF WILMINGTON (N. C.)

January 25

[From the Wilmington Recorder.]

ARRIVED, SINCE OUR LAST.

Ship Sally, Gilding, from St. Thomas, Molasses, sugar and coffee, to Dudley, Dickinson & Co.

British Ship Cleveland, (of New Castle) Galbraith, from Charleston, to James Usher.

Brig Samuel, Bartlett from Turks Island, Salt, to E. Winslow.

Brig Rambler Chadwell from Cayenne, Sugar, molasses and cloves, to Cogswell & Dickinson.

Brig Eden, Merrit from Martinique, Molasses and sugar, to Henry Popp, Jr.

Brig Phebe, Luther from Charleston, to Lazarus & Whitmarsh.

Brig Carolina, Mallon, from Cape Haytien, Fruit and coffee, to Cogswell & Dickinson.

Brig Andes, Sheafe, from Turks Island, Salt to H. Roby, Jr.

Schr. Poseidon, Baker, from Baltimore.

Schr. Betsa & Ann, Hawes, from Boston.

Schr. Favorite, Small, from St. Thomas, to Cogswell & Dickinson.

Sloop Hope, Beadle, from Charleston, to the master.

Sloop Hazard, Starbuck, from Charleston.

CLEARED,

Ship Eliza & Abby, Gorton, for Liverpool, by W. H. Lippitt.

Brig Rose in Bloom, Neal, for N. York, by Dudley, Dickinson & Co.

Brig Columbia, Hamlin, for Miragoane, by H. Roby, Jr.

Brig Superior, Burnham, for Port-a Prince, by E. Winslow.

Brig Francis, Perkins, for Porto Rico, by Lazarus & Whitmarsh.

Brig Susannah Mary, Kidder, for Surinam, by Lazarus & Whitmarsh.

Brig Gov. Hopkins, Brown, for New-York, by W. H. Lippitt.

Schr. Carpenter, Harding, for Guadaloupe, by H. Roby, Jr.

Schr. Return, Eastman, for Martinique, by Dudley, Dickinson & Co.

Schr. Susan, Wright, for Edenton, by Dudley, Dickinson & Co.

Schr. Archer, Foster, for Porto Rico, by Stow & Whittier.

Schr. Climax, Wheeler, for St. Croix, by H. Roby Jr.

Sloop Hope, Beadle, for Charleston.

Schr. Postilion, Baker, for Plymouth, N. C.

British schr. Chart, Dugall, for Jamaica, by Cogswell & Dickinson.

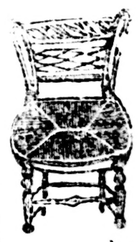
Schr. Ardent, Blanchard, for St. Lucia, by Dudley, Dickinson & Co.

Schr. Regulator, M'Ilhenny, for Charleston.

New Advertisements.

"The labor of the body, frees us from the pains of the mind, and this it is which makes the poor man happy."

The Subscriber



BEGS LEAVE to inform his friends & the public, that having provided himself with the best materials, and engaged the first rate workmen, he intends to carry on the manufactory of

WINDSOR

AND

FANCY CHAIRS,

In all its varieties. Repairs done in the neatest manner.

He would also add, that having secured the services of an eminent

Sign and Ornamental

PAINTER,

he is prepared to execute orders in that line, in the best style, and with the utmost despatch.

N.B All kinds of Cabinet making, Carving, Turning, and Upholstery, as usual

C. J. Tooker.

Jan. 30—35:tf.

Humane Society.

AN adjourned meeting of this Society will be held in St. John's Church at half past six o'clock, A. M. on Tuesday evening, 4th February, when the Annual Report will be read.

The Members and Inhabitants generally, are earnestly requested to attend.—By order.

JAS. B COCHRANE Sec'y.

January 28. 1823. 35:1t.

DISSOLUTION.

THE business heretofore carried on under the Firm of *Fayerweather & Northrop*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

E. FAYERWEATHER,
W. NORTHROP.

January 28, 1823 35:tf.

Dancing School.

MR. SANSAY, (from New-York) will open a Dancing School at Mrs. Barge's Hotel, on Monday next. From his long experience in teaching his polite accomplishment, he flatters himself he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may patronize him.

Fayetteville, Jan. 2, 1823 31 tf

Poetry.

ERIN.

BY WM. DRENAN, M. D.

When Erin first rose from the dark swelling flood,
God bless'd the green island—He saw it was good:
The emerald of Europe; it sparkled; it shone;
In the ring of this world the most precious stone.

In her son—in her soil—in her station, thrice bless'd;
With back turn'd to Britain, her face to the West,
Erin stands, proudly insular, on her steep shore,
And strikes her high harp to the ocean's deep roar.

But when its soft tones seem to mourn and to weep,
The dark chain of silence is cast o'er the deep;
At the thought of the past, tears gush from her eyes,
And the pulse of the heart makes the white bosom rise.

"O, sons of green Erin, lament o'er the time,
When religion was—war; and our country—crime!
When men, in God's image, inverted his plan,
And moulded their God from the image of man.

"When the int'rest of state wrought the general woe;
The stranger—a friend; and the native—a foe;
While the mother rejoic'd o'er the children distress'd,
And clasp'd the invader more close to her breast.

"When with pale for the body, and pale for the soul,
Church and state join'd in compact to conquer the whole;
And while Shannon ran red with Milesian blood,
Ey'd each other askance, and pronounc'd it was good.

"By the groans that ascend from your forefathers grave,
For their country thus left to the brute and the slave,
Drive the demon of bigotry home to his den;
And where Britain made brutes, now let Erin make men.

"Let my sons, like the leaves of their shamrock, unite;
A partition of seets from one foot-stock of right:
Give each his full share of this earth and yon sky;
Nor fatten the slave where the serpent would die.

"Alas for poor Erin, that some still are seen,
Who would die the grass red, in their hatred, to green!
Yet, Oh! when you're up and they down, let them live,
Then, shew them that mercy which they did not give.

"Arm of Erin, prove strong! but be gentle as brave;
And uplifted to strike, still be ready to save;
For one feeling of vengeance presume to defile,
The cause, or the men of the EMERALD ISLE.

"The cause it is good and the men they are true;
And the green shall outlive both the orange and blue;
And the daughters of Erin her triumph shall share,
With their full swelling chest, and their fair-flowing hair.

"Their bosoms heave high for the worthy and brave;
But no coward shall rest on that soft-swelling wave;
Men of Erin, awake; and make haste to be blessed!
Rise arch of the ocean!—Rise, Queen of the West!"

Miscellaneous.

From a late British Journal.

MANNERS.—*Hell Bridge.*—There is a narrow pass between the mountains in the neighbourhood of Benderg, in the Highlands of Scotland, which at a little distance has the appearance of an immense artificial bridge thrown over a tremendous chasm; but on nearer approach is seen to be a wall of nature's own masonry, formed of vast and rugged bodies of solid rock, piled on each other as if in the giant sport of the architect. Its sides are in some places covered with trees of a considerable size; and the passenger who has a head steady enough to look down the precipice, may see the eyrie of birds of prey beneath his feet. The path across is so narrow, that it cannot admit of persons passing; and indeed none but natives would attempt the dangerous route, though, it saves a circuit of three miles. Yet it sometimes happens that two travellers meet, owing to the curve formed by the pass preventing a view across from either side; and when this is the case, one lies down, while the other crawls over his body. One day, a Highlander walking along the pass, when he had gained the highest part of the arch, observed another coming resolutely up, and being himself of the patrician order, called to him to lie down; the person, however, disregarded the command, and the Highlanders met on the summit. They were Cairn and Benderg, of two families in enmity to each other. "I was first at the top," said Benderg, "and cried out first: lie down; that I may pass over in peace." "When the Grant prostrates himself before M'Pherson," answered the other, "it must be with a sword driven through his body." "Turn back then," said Benderg, "and repass as you came." "Go back yourself, if you like it," replied Grant; I will not be the first of my name to turn before the M'Pherson."

They then threw their bonnets over the precipice, and advanced with a slow and cautious pace closer to each other: they were both unarmed. Stretching their limbs, like men preparing for a desperate struggle, they planted their feet firmly on the ground, compressed their lips, knit their dark brows, and fixing fierce and watchful eyes on each other, stood prepared for the onset. They both grappled at the same moment but being of equal strength, were unable for some time to shift each others position—standing fixed on the rock, with suppressed breath and muscles strained to the top of their bent like statues carved out of the solid stone. At length M'Pherson, suddenly removing his right foot so as to give him greater purchase, stooped his body and cast his enemy down with him by main strength till they both teared over the precipice, looking downward into the terrible abyss. The contest was as yet doubtful, for Grant had placed his foot firmly on an elevation at the brink, and had equal command of his enemy—but at this moment M'Pherson sunk slowly and firmly on his knee,, and while Grant suddenly started back, stooping to take the supposed advantage, whirled him over his head into the gulf. M'Pherson himself fell backwards, his body partly hanging over the rock—a fragment gave way beneath him, and he sunk further: till catching with a desperate effort at the solid stone above, he regained his footing. There was a pause of death like stillness, and the bold heart of M'Pherson felt sickened and faint. At length as if compelled unwillingly by some mysterious feeling, he looked down over the precipice. Grant had caught with a deathgripe by the rugged point of a rock—his enemy was yet almost within his reach! His face was turned upward, and there was in it horror and despair—but he uttered no word or cry. The next moment he loosened his hold & his brains were dashing out before the eyes of his hereditary foe; the mangled body disappeared among the trees, and its last heavy and hollow sound arose from the bottom. M'Pherson returned home an altered man. He purchased a commission in the army, and fell bravely in the wars of the Peninsula. The Gaelic name of the place where this tragedy was acted signifies Hell Bridge.

Contemplated North West Territory Monday next, we believe is the day to which the further consideration of Dr. Floyd's bill for planting a Colony, and organizing a Territorial Government at the mouth of Columbia river, on the Pacific Ocean, was postponed. What will be the ultimate fate of this bill, we have no means of conjecturing, not having received any private information upon the subject from Washington. From the easy manner in which it passed the committee of the whole, however we should rather augur favorably as to the result; but the postponment looks somewhat ominous

To many this project looks rather wild and romantic. They cannot conceive the propriety of planting a colony, at so great a distance, while we have such a vast expause of fertile territory unoccupied on this side of the Rocky Mountains. But we have all along been inclined to view the project in a different and more favorable manner. The territory is our's, and why should we not look a ter it, especially since the Czar of Muscovy has discovered a disposition to encroach upon us, at least as far as we will let him. The expenses of keeping up an establishment there, will doubtless be considerable but unless we are greatly deceived, the advantages that will speedily be derived from it, will greatly counterbalance these. The fur trade of that country, now monopolized by the British Companies, and for the north by the Russian, will be found of immense value, and can be advantageously employed in our commerce with the east, which has heretofor , and is at the present moment only prosecuted by the aid of specie. Vessels, it is said, have sailed with cargoes not worth more than five or six thousand dollars, and after being gone some four or five years on a trading voyage to the Pacific, and thence to the East Indies, returned with two or three hundred thousand dollars. This traffic is almost a clear gain to the country, and ought to be protected by every means in our power.

All the accounts concur in representing it as a fine region of country.

The number of Indian Inhabitants on the River Columbia and its neighborhood, has been estimated by Lewis and Clark, at about 80.000. Their character compared with the natives east of the Rocky Mountains, is mild and peaceable. Towards the source of the Columbia, the most numerous tribe, is that of the Sokulks; who enjoy a great many of the conveniences of civilized societies. Their dwellings are commodious, and their diet is abundant, though principally of fish, the multitude of which, throughout the whole extent of this river, is almost inconceivable. The waters is so clear, that they are readily seen at the depth of 15 or 20 feet, and especially in October, they float in such quantities, down the stream, and are drifted ashore that the Indians have only to collect, split and dry them on scaffolds.—They often use dried fish as fuel for the common occasions of cooking

The trade of the natives is much the same as that of other savages or half civilized tribes, and consists of dressed and undressed skins of fur, sea otter, the common otter, beaver, the common fox, spuck and tyger cat, and other articles of less importance. In return they receive guns and ammunition, copper and brass kettles, and various cooking utensils blankets and coarse wearing apparel—But the objects of foreign trade most desired, are common cheap blue and white beads; these are used as ornaments of the person and the great circulating medium of trade with all the nations of Columbia. By these, the Indians are seduced to part with their most valuable effects. The emporium of their trade is established at the falls of the Columbia as the most central situation, and the friendly intercourse amongst all the tribes, is but rarely interrupted.

Life Boat—A gentleman of Liverpool, (Eng.) has lately invented a new kind of Life Boat, which appears likely, from the description given of it, to prove one of the most valuable inventions of the age. The boat is constructed of wood but not, as heretofore, upon such principles that in whatever situation it may be thrown by the violence of waves and waves, it will right itself, and return to its upright position: and, what will at first thought appear extremely paradoxical, its construction is such that when filled with water, it will immediately free itself, and that too, by means of an aperture through the bottom, and its buoyancy is so great that the upper or inner floor, even when the boat is loaded, will be above the surface of the water, and of course pipes leading from the upper floor, through the bottom, would keep it free from water. Mr. Thomas Jevons, the inventor, has had a boat built by way of experiment, which answers his expectation, & with a laudable spirit of philanthropy, he makes his invention public, without letters patent or hope of reward. Mr. Jevons gives it as his opinion that, independently of its value as a life boat, an iron boat, of that construction, would be preferable to the common ships', boats now in use, for ordinary purposes, on account of strength, tightness, durability, rate of sailing, capacity of burden, and cheapness. The following description of the boat is extracted from a communication of Mr. J. published in Liverpool paper:

"The description of the life boat which I recommend, is as follows—It is made of wrought iron plates, and furnished with a number of air tight cavities, in consequence of which readers it impossible that it should sink. The plates are rivetted together, somewhat in the manner of steam engine boilers, but so as to present no projection to the passage of the boat through the water. Some of the cavities are formed in the spaces underneath the seats, and two others are formed at the stem and stern of the boat. The principal use of these particular cavities, is to prevent the boat from upsetting, which they will do, if you should the gunnel or side of the boat be forced considerably under water. Another and much larger buoyancy and space is formed between the bottom or floor on which the feet of the passengers rest; this floor is fixed a little higher than the level of the water, even when the boat is "set down" with a moderate load. A pipe or well is made to pass directly down through both bottoms and through the cavity between them, so as to allow the water a free passage, without admitting it into the cavity. The effect of this construction is, that besides the buoyancy gained, the boat will discharge all or any quantity of water it may happen to ship in a rough sea. Should the load be loaded lower than the level of this floor, the water is prevented from flowing into the interior of the boat by means of a valve."—*Portland Argus.*

Legal Defiance.—The eminent members of the Irish bar, Messrs. Doyle and Yelverton, quarrelled so violently, that from words they came to blows. Doyle the more powerful man (as both fists at least) knocked down his adversary with a blow, exclaiming with vehemence—"You scoundrel, I'll make you behave yourself like a gentleman." To which Yelverton, rising answered with equal indignation—"No, Sir, never: I defy you, I defy you."

The Irish papers on describing a late duel at Waterford, say that one of the combatants received a shot through the *fleshy* part of the *thigh bone!* But this is nothing to the Irish trick of a man named Broderick, who a few days ago procured a lot of stuffed dolls, and placed one before each of the offices against which he commenced a suit at Lewisess, for beating him out of his share of the grand jury jest of barnes, which they had stolen out of a coach house. Thus prepared, Broderick told his story before the magistrate, and mentioning where the harness had been stood, but was quite astonished when the magistrate ordered him to Newgate.

A sailor, at the battle of Trafalgar, who was actively employed at one of the guns on the quarter deck of one of the vessels, had his leg shot off a little below the knee, and observing an officer who was ordering him to be conveyed below, coolly said,—"That's but a sharping touch; and if it had been high up, I should have had *eighteen pence* for it!" alluding to the scale of pensions allowed for wounds, which, of course, increase according to their severity. The same resolute fellow, as they were lifting him on a brother tar's shoulders, said to one of his friends—"I say, Bob, take a look for my leg, and give me the silver buckle out of my shoe; I'll do as much for you another time!"

That man will be suspected who takes an active interest in all that transpires is busy in every project that is undertaken, in religion only, is idle, inattentive and irreligious.—Such a man has not to plead that his feelings are not easily excited, or that his constitutional temperament is lukewarm; and one would think, if he were dead to every other sentiment, the immense interest which he himself has at stake in eternity, and the still greater interest of a whole world of living souls, to whom religion is all important, would rouse every latent spark of passion in his breast and suffer him not to rest in the cause of God till the affections themselves were quenched in the flood of death.

If you are under obligations to many, it is prudent to postpone the recompensing of one until it is in your power to remunerate it, otherwise you will make more enemies by what you give, than by what you withhold.

The following is a literal copy of a medical certificate:—"To the oversears of gadley grene this is in sertify that Thums Bowh is not Kuckfyd for eny imploiement his Kumeplent his A Kunsumshun."

Salaries.—A country parish in New-Hampshire proposed to their pastor to raise his salary from $250, to $300 per annum. "Spare me my christian friends," replied the worthy man; "it is a weary burden to collect the $250; I should be worn to death by trying to scramble together the $300."

Fayetteville Academy.

THIS Institution has become the exclusive property of the Town of Fayetteville, who have placed the management of its concerns under the direction of a School Committee, selected by the Commissioners of the Town.

The School Committee give notice that the exercises of the Academy will commence on Monday next, the 6th instant. They have engaged the services of

Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton,

as teachers in the Female and English branch of the male School, and entertain the most sanguine expectations, that under their tuition, the students will rapidly progress in their education. As soon as practicable, the committee will engage a gentleman of established reputation, to take charge of the Classical department, and as they are desirous of making this one of the cheapest so they wish to make it one of the most complete seminaries of learning in the state, where youth of either sex may acquire a suitable and accomplished education, while the greatest attention shall be paid to their morals and deportment.

The committee have determined upon the following division of the Academical year:—

1st. Quarter to commence on the 1st Monday in January, and terminate on the last Friday in March.

2nd. Quarter to commence on the 1st. April, and end on the 20th June, when a public examination will be held: to be followed by a vacation until 1st. Monday after 4th July.

3rd. Quarter to commence on the Monday after the 4th July, and end on the last Friday in September.

4th. Quarter to commence on 1st. October and end on the 20th December, when a public examination will take place, followed by a vacation until 1st. Monday in the new year.

Books to be used in the School.

Latin and Greek.

1. Adams' Latin Grammar.
2. Corderius
3. Æsop's Fables, 25
4. Selectæ e Veteri
5. Viri Romæ
6. Mair's Introduction
7. Cæsar's Commentaries, 7 Books
8. Wettenhall's Greek Grammar
9. Ovidii Ediso Expurgata
10. Prosody
11. St. John's Gospel and the Acts of the Apostles in Greek, (without the Latin Version.)
12. Virgil's Bucolics, and 6 Books of the Æneid.
13. Græca Minora to Lucian's Dialogues.

Books for a course of English Education.

Murray's Spelling Book and Selections for Reading,
Walker's Dictionary,
Murray's Grammar 18mo. for beginners,
Do. do. 8vo. for those advanced,
Morse's Universal Geography, abridged, one vol. 8vo. with an Atlas,
Carey's Atlas is recommended to be used by those who intend to prosecute their studies at the University of this State.
Eilworth's Arithmetic, (accommodated to the currency of the United States.)
Hutton's Mathematics,
Conversation on Chemistry.

Rates of Tuition.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

	Per Qr.
1. The Latin and Greek Languages. Natural Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Geometry, Algebra, & Rhetoric.	8 00
2. English Grammar, Geography with the use of the Globes & Maps, Arithmetic Book-Keeping,	6 00
3 Reading, Writing and Arithmetic,	3 50
4. Simple Rudiments.	3 00

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

1. Drawing, Painting, Needle-Work, Moral Philosophy, Belles Letters, Astronomy, History, & Chemistry,	8 00
2. Geography, use of the Maps and Globes, Arithmetic, English Grammar	6
3. Reading, Writing, Geography, abridged, with Maps,	4
4. Simple Rudiments	3

A Tax of 25 cents per Quarter, for Fire Wood, Water, &c. will be required.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN A. CAMERON, Pres.
GEO. M'NEILL, Sec.
Fayetteville, Jan. 4, 1823.

*** The Town Commissioners have appointed Mr. Hugh M'Laurin Treasurer of the School, to whom application must be made for Tickets of admission. 38 3t

JORDAN'S HOTEL.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he continues at his well known stand, where

TRAVELLERS

will meet with comfortabl accommodations. His Stables are equal, if not superior, to any in this State, and are constantly supplied with Forage and Grain of every kind, and attended by faithful and steady Hostlers.

The citizens of Fayetteville are also informed, that he is ready to receive

BOARDERS

on his usual reasonable terms.

Dillon Jordan.

Fayetteville, Jan. 23, 1823. 34tf

Notice.

THE BOOKS of the concern of Carney & Ward, are now in the hand of Messrs. Martin M'Pherson and A. H. Dismukes, who are duly authorized to collect the debts due said Firm

HENRY WARD.

ALL persons indebted to the late Firm of Carney & Ward, are required to make payment without delay, to either of the subscribers, as further indulgence will not be given. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may expect to find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

MARTIN M'PHERSON,
Agent for the trustees of Jno. Carey,
A. H. DISMUKES.
Agent for Henry Ward.

Fayetteville, Jan. 23, 1823. 34 tf

To Rent,

AND possession given the 1st day of February next, the

HOUSE & LOT,

Now occupied by Maj. John H. Frink, on Mumford Street.

There is every convenience attached to this tenement for the accommodation of a genteel family—For terms, apply to the subscriber.

James Townes.

Fayetteville, Jan. 23 1823. 33tf

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

For Cash or Cotton,

A QUANTITY OF

Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Seine Twine.

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

Jan. 23, 1823. 34 2w

For Liverpool, (Eng.)

THE Superior and burthensome Brig

ORIENT,

Of Salem, Capt. James Miller, of 194 Tons. This Vessel can load and proceed to sea from the wharves at Wilmington, and will stow 700 bales, For Freight of 400 bales cotton, apply to

Edward Winslow,
Wilmington or
J. Levy & Co.
Fayetteville.

Jan. 23, 1823. 3t 3t

STOCK WANTED.

NORTH CAROLINA State Bank Stock.
Cape Fear Do.
United States Bank do.
United States Gov't Stock,
By

Robert Donaldson.

Dec. 19, 1822. 29tf

Hogs Bristles.

CASH paid for clean Combed Hogs Bristles, by the subscriber.

Gurdon Robins, Hay st.

Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1823. 33 tf

Entertainment

Williamson F. Smith,

INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the house formerly occupied by Richmond G Davidson, where he has opened a

House of Entertainment,

for the accommodation of all those who may favor him with their custom, and promises that no exertion in his power shall be wanting to give entire satisfaction.

Wadesboro', Dec. 15.—30:5w.